

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1808.

[No. 2102.

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

PROFILES,
CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS'S

BOKE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. L. Roche's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 15.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

3 bls. West-India Rum.

10 qt. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,

16 casks Rice,

153 Squires Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk

November 19.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Camptown.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

2aw6w

TO RENT.

and possession given on the 14th of November next.

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dft

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

18 hogsheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bags Tennessee Ciction

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

3 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 blsds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

13 do. pepper

10 do. ghost young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

150 bags green coffee

50 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

I want to Hire,
A NEGRO MAN and a BOY, by the month or until the first of next January.

R. T. HOOE.

Feb. 15. d.
GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13. d.
FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22. d.
Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my Fishing-Shore, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15. 2aw6w

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms, 20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9. d.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M. chols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

MR. GENERIS
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practicing Batts, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. co

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert L. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. cof

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for heat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods could be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10. d.

In Common Council,

FEBRUARY 10, 1808.

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the first day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the common council for the ensuing year—viz.

John Hunter, Wm. Harper, John Lancaster,

Andrew Fleming, Robert Anderson, Bernard Bryan, Abraham Faw, William Rhodes, William Newton, James Lawson, John Johnston, Ferd. Marsteller.

For the 1st ward.

For the 2d ward.

For the 3d ward.

For the 4th ward.

John Hunter, Wm. Harper, John Lancaster,

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From the London Star, of Nov. 13.

COCKPIT WHITEHALL, November 12.
Before the most noble and right honorable the lords commissioners of appeals in prize causes.

Manhattan, Lasher, master.—(An appeal from the vice admiralty court at Bermuda)—This ship, under American colors, sailed from New York, laden with flour and specie, in June, 1804, for Batavia, where the same was landed. A valuable cargo of Batavian produce was taken on board, consisting of sugar, coffee, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace, and various other articles, with which she was returning to New York, when she was captured by his majesty's sloop Busy, W. H. Bryan, esq. commander, and carried to the island of Bermuda, in this case, an appeal was interposed on behalf of the captors, who contended by their counsel, that the transaction was extremely suspicious; the hands insufficient for carrying into execution; and the proofs of property defective. Their lordships, after hearing the claimant's counsel, affirmed the sentence of the court below by restoring the ship and cargo.

The Amsterdam Packet, Smith, master. (An appeal from the vice admiralty court of Nova-Scotia.)—This American ship, laden with a valuable cargo of sugar, coffee, pepper, spices, and other merchandise, and bound therewith from Batavia to Philadelphia, was, in the prosecution of such voyage, seized on the 14th of July, 1805, by his majesty's sloop of war Driver, Robert Simpson, esq. commander, and carried to Halifax in Nova-Scotia, where the usual proceedings were instituted, and the ship, cargo, and private adventures, were finally condemned. On behalf of the captors, it was strenuously contended, that this was a colorable and fraudulent transaction, and the parties being effected with that fraud, they had forfeited the indulgence of any further proof. On the part of the claimants, it was submitted, that the property was sufficiently proved by the necessary documents and ship's papers, and trusted, that their lordships would be of opinion, that the ship and cargo were fit for immediate restoration.

the court below, as far as it went to condemn the ship and cargo, but restored the private adventures.

ADMIRALTY COURT DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

This day, the right honorable sir Wm. Scott proceeded in the adjudication of the following cases.

Truth, Woldo, master.—This was an American vessel, with a cargo of wine.—Further proof was required in this case.

Ann, Bradford, master.—This ship was sailing under American colors with a cargo of various merchandise, on a voyage from Leghorn, destined to London. Ship and cargo restored, on the payment of the captor's expenses.

The Peggy.—This was also an American vessel, and it was contended that she was liable to confiscation on the ground of carrying contraband articles, and breach of blockade. Further proof was required of the nature and quantity of contraband articles.

From the (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.

BONAPARTE'S THREAT.—The following cunningly framed denial of the assertion, that Bonaparte had declared "there should be no neutrals," is found in a jacobin paper (the True American) published at Trenton. The editor, no doubt, expected, by this "trick," to convince every mind that his worthy REPUBLICAN friend Napoleon, is incapable of making so infamous a declaration.

"As soon as it was known that the British government had declared there "should be no neutrals"—which declaration she began to give effect at Copenhagen—her tools here put a similar threat in the mouth of Bonaparte by way of set-off—but the trick won't take—nobody believes it."

The following from a late Moniteur, the French official journal at Paris, is an excellent commentary on the above.

"The English are strangers to the sovereignty of nations if they flatter themselves that the Americans are so pusillanimous, so impolitic, so ready to sacrifice their independence, as to abandon to Great Britain the colonial trade. If the Americans descend to such conduct, if they will renounce the sovereignty of their flag, and suspend their commercial intercourse with France, thus trampling upon their own declaration of independence, and again becoming mere English colonies, they must, without doubt, be considered as having declared war with France and with all the continental powers."

On the same subject, the "Virginia Argus," a democratic paper of Richmond, thus remarks:

The present situation of the United States is truly critical and interesting. It appears to be pretty well ascertained that the emperor of the French has determined that no nation which carries on any trade, or has any friendly communication with Great Britain, shall continue at peace with himself. On the other hand, the several British orders of council lately published are of such a nature as almost entirely to destroy the commerce of all neutral powers.

It would seem therefore that we shall shortly have only the choice of joining in the war on the side of France or England, or of relinquishing our trade with both.

If, indeed, the report is true that "Bonaparte has demanded peremptorily of our ambassador at Paris that the American government shall break with England or with France," it would seem that we have no choice left, but that of sides in the contest.

If Great Britain could but learn her own interest; if her rulers had but sense enough to know the difference in point of importance between the loss of a few seamen who may desert from her navy and find a shelter in our's under the pretence of American citizenship; if, for the sake of saving her and themselves from destruction, they would do us justice, it might perhaps be more to our advantage at present to be on friendly terms with her than with France, notwithstanding the threats of Bonaparte. It must be admitted, in the present perilous crisis, when all the nations of Europe appear to be swallowed up by the devouring ambition of that terrible man, that the British navy may be a necessary check to his progress—perhaps the only obstacle to prevent his attaining the universal empire. In these circumstances, however great our resentment is for the injuries and insults which the peaceable and inoffensive citizens of America have sustained from those tyrants of the ocean, we confess that we should not wish to see them entirely subdued by the equally unjust rapacious tyrant of the land. It would, therefore, be desirable that the differences between Great-Britain & this country should yet be accommodated, if possible, on honorable terms; but these must be no other than the admission on her part of the principles for which our government contend; that our vessels shall be free from arbitrary search, and our seamen from imprisonment. This would heal up the wound.

They write from Koningsberg, under date of the 22d ult. that the king of Prussia has sent an order to his minister in London to leave that city.

It passes for certain, that the French will maintain themselves in Prussia till the next spring.

[DUPLICATE.]

Consulate United States, Sat. 1. year,

JANUARY 1, 1808.

SIR,

BEING informed that an American vessel had been lost on this coast in the gale of the 2d of last month I requested the vice consul at Ayamonte to make enquiry into the subject, and transmit to me such information as he might obtain. He in person went to the beach, where a part of the vessel and cargo had drifted ashore about 2 leagues west of Tavira in Portugal. When he reached the wreck it had been broken into small pieces, it had been a copper bottomed ship the copper much worn and thin; the small boat had drifted to the beach entire—it was painted black with a yellow streak.

That part of the cargo which had been collected, consisted of indigo, bread, pimento, cocoa, six hogsheads coffee, and some bags pepper; but the marks were not to be ascertained; and the only paper yet discovered, appears to be a part of a letter written to some person on board, from his grandmother, dated at Boston, 15th September last. It is but too certain, that all on board perished, as the ship struck a little after mid-day on the outer bar, and immediately separated, while a number of persons witnessed the disaster without the power to render assistance.—A few days after the captain of a British brig sent a flag to Tavira, informing that the above vessel was bound to a port in Spain, was a prize of his, and had a lieutenant and 17 men on board. Intending to go to the neighborhood where this melancholy event happened in a few days, I will in person make every necessary enquiry, and transmit to you the result by the first conveyance.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of much respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD S. HACKLEY.

LEXINGTON, (Keb.) Feb. 2.

Mr. MARSHALL, has introduced into the house of representatives of this state, resolutions declaring that an enquiry ought to be made into the conduct of judge Iouis, relative to Lachaise, the baron de Coronet, and Thomas Power.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.

LEWIS KERR, esq. has brought a suit in

the superior court of this territory, against captain E. Bradish, commander of Orleans troop of horse, for assault and imprisonment; damage 20,000 dollars. It will be recollect that Mr. Kerr was arrested and imprisoned last winter, by order of general Wilkison, and that captain Bradish executed the order.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

C. Thompson, Portrait Painter, requests the ladies and gentlemen who would honor him with their visits, to call on Saturday's, which he will wholly devote for their better accommodation.

February 25.

[The following is handed by one of Paine's former friends, and is printed just as it was received.]

(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

TO THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In order to elucidate Thomas Paine's Pension to Congress, delivered February 4th.

When men either possessed of talents or having rendered personal service to their country as volunteers in that country's revolution, are brought before the public notice, they have a right to the thanks and assistance of the country, they have either protected or benefited, (if wanting) as for instance our late glorious immortal WASHINGTON, who according to Thomas Paine's writings in the 2d. part of Rights of Man, (Eng. copy) page 27, says, "He accepted no pay as commander in chief; he accepts none as president of the United States." Again, in same book, page 34, he says, "An extraordinary power ought not to be lodged in the hands of any individual, so ought there be no appropriation of public money to any person beyond what his services in a state may be worth." I state these from his own words, observing also, that he says in his petition, that he has not received anything from Congress.—I must take the liberty of asking him, why he did not come forward when the request was made to him by Gen. Washington, in the year 1783.—When he says in his letter to Thomas Paine's "presence may remind congress of your services to this country, and if it is in my power to impress them, command my best exertions for freedom, as they will be rendered cheerfully, by one who entertains a lively sense of the great importance of your works, and with much

affection for your country."—It must therefore be inferred by every man of sense, that Thomas Paine thought he was fully recompensed, in the appointment of him as secretary in the foreign department, and in the gifts made him of \$500. Penn. currency, by the state of Pennsylvania; and the farm at New-Rochelle, by the state of New-York, consisting, I believe, of three hundred acres; sixty one of which Thomas Paine sold soon after his arrival in America, for sixty dollars an acre; and the remaining two hundred and thirty nine acres, about a year and a half since, to Mr. Shute of New-Rochelle, for \$12,000, the total amount of which is \$16,993 1-3. I think proper to give this statement to the public, to shew that Thomas Paine has not been unwarded for his services to this country; as I cannot bear to hear his mentioning his "generosity in giving away his services."

"THIS STORY WILL NOT TELL WELL IN HISTORY."—In writing this, I am not influenced by any personal prejudices against Thomas Paine, but in order to set the matter in a clear point of view, that the people and congress may judge for themselves; for as Thomas Paine says in the 2d. part of his Rights of Man, page 27: "It is always the interest of a greater number of people in a nation, to have things right, than to let them remain wrong; and when public matters are open to debate and the public judgment free, it will not decide wrong unless it decides too hastily."—I do not mean to enter into any literary controversy with Thomas Paine; I only wish he may at present employ his time in doing every service in his power, to remedy the present distressed state of this country, in which he would voluntarily be joined, by

A WHIG OF '76.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THE writer of the essays signed Javert, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his unknown censor, for the politeness and orthodoxy with which he has noticed his last production. He would not have obtruded his observations on the public, had he not been fully convinced, that if they produced no good effect, they could scarcely be productive of a bad one—that if unworthy of notice, the most mature age in the writer would not rescue them from neglect; and that, notwithstanding his youth, they would be viewed with impartiality by men of intelligent and liberal minds. Whether his last essay "savors more of old political caution, than of honorable resentment," he leaves those who have read it to judge. His present object is the examination of an assertion, advanced in the sequel of the essays, whose author, like the grim reaper Death, spares neither old age nor young. And from this he is not deterred by the presumption, and of "thinking."

rather than his neighbors. He is not conscious of having written an "essay," says the author, "as vivified and produced in the republics of Athens and Lacedaemon, remarkable for a commercial state; the latter renowned the art of agriculture and war."

which the history of these presents to our view? His present friends developed the which the Grecian character, we are for ought but the public only for the liberty of building their renown upon the common enemy. But this quickly passes away. A different scene. We see a favorite leader; powerful; the rights of their on, and their best citizens and in prison, concluding with the despot, who had their superiority in the earth there is nothing to distinguish him from the agriculturists, if we inquire which of the in poorness, and in those arts which exalt civility. But Athens, the commerce which gave all these unrivaled. And clearly that she owed this commerce which taught the barbarous maxims of her enemies, and should it was commerce which in covering height, which is a debt and admiration of such can we fairly attribute to reputation, which occasioned Athenian liberty. For if causes of that corruption were common to Greece, agricultural and Spartans had learnt, with commerce, to turn their city with their handy ancestors, truly designed to use, which had enabled their forces over the armed millions in every Grecian breast; commercial republics before the Macedonian phalanx remnant of their liberty.

These haughty republics, their antagonists, next attack, too, the inquiry is, was the subtle poison which produced the downfall of the mercantile republics; war and occupied the attention of the nations. History declares that their commerce, presented the life and republican institutions was exterminated by the dissolution, that six hundred years of commerce had not unextinguished in their love for liberty, which made a dreadful than extermination attempt to enumerate the man republics; suffice it to multitude cited by commerce has never been

Non does the history of a solitary fact, in support that "Commerce is which vivifies and produces republics." Nothing but a flourishing commerce can inhabitants of the provinces, to withstand the Spanish monarchy, the nation is unparalleled in the world. Commerce was the and destructive poison instrument which preserve the political body. It was used them in the seventeenth century to resist the united Great Britain; to extend the numerous and all human institutions, we destruction to the vivified commerce. The same giant has deprived the United of Switzerland, has broken the greatest monarchies in Europe, to spread desolation and slavery.

But history and experience tell us to suppose that commerce is destructive to republics. It has ever been remarkable and adventurous spirit

mer than his neighbors," a censure which he is not conscious of having deserved.

"Commerce," says the writer of the above mentioned essay, "is the subtle poison which has vitiated and produced the downfall of all republics." Let us briefly inquire, whether this assertion be founded on the testimony of history?

Among the republics of ancient Greece, Athens and Lacedaemon were the most remarkable. The former was, strictly speaking, a commercial state; the institutions of agriculture and war. What is the picture which the history of these illustrious republics presents to our view? In the glorious war which first developed the exalted heroism of the Grecian character, we see them contending for nought but the post of danger, anxious only for the liberty of Greece, and nobly building their renown upon the destruction of the common enemy. But this age of heroism quickly passes away. The next presents a different scene. We see unjust and ruinous wars carried on to gratify the ambition of a favorite leader; power most shamefully abused; the rights of their allies trampled upon, and their best citizens punished with exile and imprisonment, for exceeding their contemporaries in virtue and in genius. We see them, too, concluding disgraceful treaties with the despot, who had so often confessed their superiority in the embattled field. Thus far there is nothing to distinguish the commercial from the agricultural republic. But if we inquire which of them excelled in learning, in poorness, and in humanity, in all those arts which exalt civilized man so far above the undisciplined savage, we shall discover that Athens, the commercial republic, was in all these unexcelled. And it was to commerce, clearly, that she owed this pre-eminence. It was commerce which taught them the absurdity of the barbarous maxim, that all strangers are enemies, and should be treated as such. It was commerce which raised them to that towering height, which has excited the wonder and admiration of succeeding ages. Nor can we fairly attribute to commerce the corruption, which occasioned the destruction of Athenian liberty. For if we examine into the causes of that corruption, we shall find that they were common to all the republics of Greece, agricultural and commercial. The Spartans had learnt, without the assistance of commerce, to turn their backs upon the foe, to surround their city with fortifications, which their hardy ancestors, trusting to valor alone, had disdained to use. That gallant spirit which had enabled their forefathers to triumph over the armed millions of Persia, was extinct in every Grecian breast; the agricultural and commercial republics crunched together before the Macedonian phalanx, and yielded the last remnant of their liberty to the legions of Rome.

Those haughty republicans, and their Carthaginian rivals, next attract our notice; and here, too, the inquiry is, whether commerce was the subtle poison which vitiated them, and produced their downfall. Carthage was a commercial republic; war and agriculture wholly occupied the attention of the high minded Romans. History declares that the Carthaginians, notwithstanding the vitiating effects of their commerce, preserved inviolate, their free and republican institutions, until the nation was exterminated by its all-conquering rival. In their vengeful conflict which preceded their dissolution, they demonstrated that six hundred years of continual application to commerce had not unnerved their arms, had not extinguished in their breasts that ardent love for liberty, which made the loss of it more dreadful than extermination itself. I shall not attempt to enumerate the causes which "vitiated, and produced the downfall" of the Roman republic; suffice it to say, that among the multitude cited by contemporary historians, commerce has never been mentioned.

Now does the history of modern times exhibit a solitary fact, in support of the proposition that "Commerce is the subtle poison, which vitiates and produces the downfall of republics?" Nothing but an extensive and flourishing commerce could have enabled the brave inhabitants of the seven United Provinces, to withstand the colossal power of the Spanish monarchy, then a war, whose duration is unparalleled in the history of the world. Commerce was to them not a subtle and destructive poison, but the genial instrument which preserved and invigorated the political body. It was this which enabled them in the seventeenth century, successfully to resist the united power of France and Great Britain; to expell from their territories the numerous armies of Lewis, and to set bounds to his ambition. And tho' the republic has at length experienced the fate of all human institutions, we cannot attribute its destruction to the vitiating effects of commerce. The same gigantic power which has deprived the United Provinces of their liberty, has enslaved the agricultural republic of Switzerland, has broken the force of the greatest monarchies in Europe, and threatens to spread desolation and slavery over the face of the globe.

But, history and experience apart, is it reasonable to suppose that commerce is vitiating and destructive to republican constitutions? It has ever been remarkable for cherishing a bold and adventurous spirit, a spirit which

bids defiance to danger, and to death itself. It was this which prompted the enlightened Columbus to traverse in his slender bark, a boisterous and unknown sea; to persevere in despite of every obstacle, until he obtained in the discovery of a new continent, the glorious reward of his labors. Can such a spirit be dangerous to our republican institutions?—Does it not rather promise to give them strength and permanency by defending them from the assaults of a foreign enemy?

But commerce, says the advocates for its extinction, produces "ambition, luxury and love of riches," with their attendant vices.—Ambition, I answer, is the growth of every soil. It is found in the extended forests of N. America, as well as in the populous cities of Europe. Republics, however, afford the widest fields for its operations, and in them, therefore does it most frequently display itself. But history justifies the assertion that in the commercial republics of antiquity, ambition was less general, and less destructive, than in those which made war and agriculture their principal pursuits.

"Luxury and the love of riches," with the vices which accompany them, are no doubt promoted by commerce. But such is the lot of humanity that every good has its attendant evil. Were we to remove by the extinction of commerce, the partial ills which it produces a multitude springing up in their room would make us quickly regret the success of the experiment. Commerce is universally allowed to be a powerful stimulus to industry, and industry if not the mother of all the virtues, is certainly preventive of a number of vices. In a commercial state, civility, refinement, the arts, and the sciences, all advance together. In one that is without commerce, if not retrograde, they are at least stationary.

Commerce in short, trains up a numerous order of men, whose employment ensues them to perils and to toils; who are accustomed to look death in the face, and therefore regard it with indifference. An order of men who by meeting on the ocean, the enemies of their country, preserve their natal soil from the violation of hostile footsteps. An order, to which the only free people of Europe, owe the continuance of their freedom. For if G. Britain were "deprived of commerce," and consequently of her naval strength, instead of remaining "as independent and as powerful as at present," she would be quickly overwhelmed by the multitude of her foes. Remove the insurmountable barrier which her navy presents, and she would quickly be reduced to the same miserable situation with Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Portugal.

JUVENIS.

Mr. Calpeper is re-elected a member of the house of representatives of the United States for the state of North Carolina.

Some late accounts from Lisbon, state, that the French general commanding in that city, had seized all the flour in that port and was to pay the owners of it at the rate of 12 dollars per barrel.

A letter from Leghorn, dated Dec. 22, says, "the American cargoes seized here by the French, under pretence of their being English were returned under promise of a grant of a large sum of money in lieu thereof, we have paid 15 per cent on the amount of your cargo in our hands and expect shall be obliged to pay 30 per cent more." — *If this is not robbery what is?*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The reader will recollect, that Mr. Wm. Pinckney, went to England as minister extraordinary to negotiate upon the subject of our differences, in conjunction with Mr. Monroe, the permanent minister. The latter gentleman having returned from London, has left a vacancy in the mission he held. We are informed from an authentic source at Washington that Mr. Wm. Pinckney was on Saturday last nominated to the Senate as permanent minister plenipotentiary to G. Britain vice Mr. Monroe.

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d by the
inking

But, history and experience apart, is it reasonable to suppose that commerce is vitiating and destructive to republican constitutions? It has ever been remarkable for cherishing a bold and adventurous spirit, a spirit which

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situated on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsey. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

Jolcph Mandeville
Corner of King and FAIRFAX-STREETS
ALEXANDRIA,
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

WINEs.

Old St. Estephe Madoc label, in case
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

45 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Mi-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's oil

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapec do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento

pepper; ginger; rass and ground; y

cane pepper; refined salt-pet.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; beet

salt; starch; big blue; rotant indigo; Cor-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; marder;

copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gun-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-

sh battle powder] from F to treble sealed

chewing tobacco; best Havana sugars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

choivies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt subjects

or the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, having
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qual-

ities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

TEAS

particularly selected for family use

and for family use

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and Ne-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento

Cayenne and black pepper, rass and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use; pearl barley;

rice, starch, big blue, soap, mould, dipt, &c.

spermaceti candles, refined salt-pet.

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

English and country made gunpowder, &c.

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing &

bacon.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a super-

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticile in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(No. 112 Broad-street.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at V
every Tuesda
HILL DR

At the Vendue Store,

Water str

A Variety of Dry Goo

Particulars of which wi

the bills of the day—

which are on limitation

which are established, c

viewed and purchased at

and prices.

P. G. M

WANT

A middle aged woman

ing a house. To one of

the wages will be given.

Sept. 9.

HEMP FO

I HAVE on hand, tea

CLEAN COUN

to sell for cash, or on a t

Brya

December 20.

PROFI

CUT AND

AN

PROFILE LI

BONE IN GOLD L

NEXT door to Mr.

King Street, near

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

TEA P

Choice Cognac

8 hds. West-India

10 qr. casks L. P.

16 C. like Rice,

195 Smars Marine In

For Sale by

Catl

November 19.

RAILS W

The Subscriber

have about two thousand

RAILS, to be delivered a

ron.

Jan. 15.

TO RI

and possession given on

next

The three stor

On the corner of King a

now occupied by Mr.

terms apply to Col. Giro

next door, or to the sub

NI

City of Washington,

JAMES SAN

Offices for sa

25 hogsheads Mu

70 bags green Coff

15 hogsheads well S

5 pipes Cognac B

12 quarter casks Sh

12 bales Tennessee

And as

A general assortmen

Spirituos Liquors, Te

BRYAN H

HAS FOR

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks I.

12 do. particular T

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cogn

5 do. 4th proof H

3 hds. 3d proof

1 do. first quality

6 do. green copp